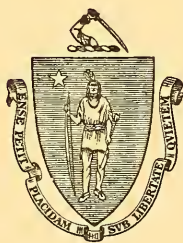

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED
AT WALTHAM
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1919



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1920

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APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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FRANK G. WHEATLEY, M.D., <i>President</i> ,	.	.	.	NORTH ABINGTON.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,	.	.	.	CONCORD.
FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.,	.	.	.	CAMBRIDGE.
HERMON C. BUMPUS,	.	.	.	MEDFORD.
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CHARLES E. WARE, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	FITCHBURG.
ROGER S. WARNER,	.	.	.	BOSTON.

Resident Officers.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ANNA M. WALLACE, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
EDITH E. WOODILL, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
C. STANLEY RAYMOND, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
L. MAUDE WARREN, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
AUGUSTA DAMRELL,	.	.	.	<i>Matron.</i>
JESSIE OSTRANDER,	.	.	.	<i>Psychologist.</i>
MARY F. MORAN,	.	.	.	<i>Principal Teacher.</i>
CLARA B. ELLIS,	.	.	.	<i>Director of Physical Training.</i>
HANNAH RANDALL,	.	.	.	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
JOHN F. DONNELL,	.	.	.	<i>Supervisor at Templeton Colony.</i>
NEMA TOWER,	.	.	.	<i>Bookkeeper.</i>
ADDIE M. WILDER,	.	.	.	<i>Dietitian.</i>

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, Brookline.
Dr. F. W. Anthony, Haverhill.
Francis J. Barnes, M.D., Cambridge.
Miss Mary Bartol, Lancaster.
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J. Henry Fletcher, Belmont.
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Mrs. Huybertie Pruyn Hamlin, Boston.
Augustus Hemenway, Boston.
Mrs. Helen P. Hoar, Concord.
Miss Abby P. Hosmer, Concord.
Mrs. Dorothy Hovey, Dover.
Clarence B. Humphreys, Boston.
Miss Lucia L. Jaquith, Worcester.
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Andrew Marshall, Tewksbury.
- Frédéric Goddard May, Boston.
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Edwin Mulready, Rockland.
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield.
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Gilman Osgood, M.D., Rockland.
Mrs. Mabel Osgood, Rockland.
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Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham.
Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1919.

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Commission on Mental Diseases.

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

We have now 1,858 inmates, of whom 1,555 are at Waverley and 303 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or other reasons, was 1,580, of whom 1,301 were at Waverley and 279 were at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The past year has been a trying one, beginning with a recurrence of the dread epidemic of influenza, when in February at the colony we had 245 cases with 15 deaths. For the first time since we moved our big boys to Templeton, we had occasion for a burial lot and so purchased one in the local cemetery. Dr. Raymond and a group of nurses went up from the school and were at the colony for seven weeks.

We suffered, too, from insufficient and unsatisfactory help. It has been hard to obtain suitable people for our work. It was particularly hard to obtain *outside* men.

The presence of several defective delinquents has made life more difficult. Under advice, the superintendent succeeded in discharging two of the most troublesome mischief makers, and for a time there was peace. Others have come to the surface, and until we can have sufficient funds to command a higher class of help, the outlook for relief is not bright. It is to be hoped provision will soon be made for the custody of this class so that the School for the Feeble-minded may be relieved of their presence. The law exists; its enforcement is lacking.

So far as this school is concerned, if the defective delinquents could be kept out, we should have no cause of complaint, but they come usually by commitment so that we cannot refuse them. We feel that we should now express our conviction of the importance of the proper segregation and care of this class of defectives. If the question was of sufficient moment to result in legislative action, should not the remedy provided by the Legislature be enforced? That act was passed *six* years ago (chapter 796, Acts of 1913).

The adoption of national prohibition has resulted in emptying many of the prisons of the State, so that the selection and partial rearrangement of one or more of these State prisons is all that would be necessary to supply a proper place of detention. Provision for the care of the defective delinquents having been made, the courts and the public would soon recognize the distinction between them and the criminal of normal ability. The time seems opportune to press this matter upon the attention of the Governor and Council.

Manufacturers and other employers of labor are beginning to recognize the distinction between the normal and the defective and are seeking means to handle the feeble-minded. This awakening on the part of such an important part of the business world to the necessity of a different method of treating the feeble-minded seems to us a most encouraging sign of the spreading of a knowledge which has been before us for so long. Should we not use our every endeavor to aid the dissemination of this information about the feeble-minded, to the end that they may receive the charitable and comprehensive treatment to which as our unfortunate fellow beings they are entitled.

The obtaining of a new right of way and the building of a side track from the Boston & Maine Railroad at Clematis Brook to the school, for coal and freight purposes, is in the hands of the Commission on Mental Diseases, who this year has obtained the passage of an act of the Legislature of 1919, General Acts, chapter 278, authorizing the taking of land in Waltham for that purpose.

We are in need of a steward and assistant physician, but until we can house them properly we cannot obtain the right men. Our requests for appropriations this year include sums to cover both these objects.

As far as the inmates of the school are concerned, they are well housed, well fed and well cared for. The expense of their care has increased, and the scarcity of help has made the work of those we have much heavier, although most of the brunt of the difficult conditions has fallen on the staff, to whom we have already expressed our grateful appreciation of the splendid spirit of service and self-sacrifice that they have shown.

The attention given to out-patients and the after-care of discharged patients, patients not returned or patients on vacation, has become a very large part of the work of the school. We would call especial attention to the superintendent's report as regards these branches of our work.

As usual we have received a large quantity of farm products from the colony for consumption at the school, and a great quantity of fruit and vegetables were canned at Waverley.

In accordance with the requirements of the law we have asked for the following appropriations for next year at Waverley: —

For a vegetable cellar,	\$10,000
For a shed for tools and carts,	2,000
For a physician's house,	5,000
For a farmer's house,	4,000
For a steward's house,	5,000
For a married couple's house,	25,000

At the colony: —

Estimate from the Templeton municipal lighting department

for electric light power,	\$13,140
For a shed for tools and carts,	4,000
For a recreation house,	5,000

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FRANCIS J. BARNES.

HERMON C. BUMPUS.

THOMAS N. CARVER.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY.

EDWARD W. EMERSON.

LUCIA L. JAQUITH.

FREDERICK H. NASH.

FRANK H. STEWART.

CHARLES E. WARE.

ROGER S. WARNER.

FRANK G. WHEATLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1918,	1,048	650	1,698
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1918,	880	611	1,491
Admissions during the year,	193	61	254
School cases,	90	31	121
Custodial cases,	102	31	133
Whole number enrolled during year,	1,241	711	1,952
Discharged during the year,	40	18	58
Deaths during the year,	30	6	36
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1919,	1,171	687	1,858
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1919,	946	634	1,580
State patients,	937	626	1,563
Private patients,	9	8	17
Daily average number of patients actually present,	913	614	1,527
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1919: —			
At school,	667	634	1,301
At colony,	279	—	279
Applications during the year,	—	—	611

Admissions. — The large number of deaths from influenza made so many vacancies that the number of admissions was larger than usual, — 254 in all. Of this number, 83 were morons, 112 were imbeciles and 44 were idiots; 15 were not tested. Sixty were males over fourteen years of age; 28 were females over fourteen; 1 woman was pregnant when admitted; 4 women had borne illegitimate children; 3 women had venereal disease; 11 were cases of spastic paralysis; 9 were of the Mongolian type of defect; 4 were microcephalic; 1 was oxycephalic; 1 was a case of sporadic cretinism; 1 was epileptic; 1 was a deaf mute; 9 were insane rather than feeble-minded; 13

were admitted for observation and diagnosis; 7 came from other institutions; 6 were readmissions; 22 were of the criminal type and could fairly be called "defective delinquents."

Discharges. — Of the 58 patients discharged, 12 males ran away and had been absent more than two years; 10 were committed to State hospitals for the insane; 5 were transferred to the Wrentham State School; 3 patients at Templeton Colony, incorrigible and not very defective, were committed to Concord Reformatory for breaking and entering a store near the colony; 2 were committed to the Lyman School for Boys while at home on visit; 1 died while at home on visit; 3 were taken home by parents; 2 were taken out of the State by their friends; 1 entered the service of the United States Shipping Board; 2 were taken home on trial; and of the 13 admitted for observation and diagnosis, 6 were discharged as not feeble-minded, 2 were found feeble-minded and suitable for this school, and 2 feeble-minded and suitable for care at home: 3 of the observation cases ran away before a diagnosis could be made.

Health. — At the time of the epidemic of influenza at Waverley in September and October, 1918, no cases appeared at Templeton Colony. Early in February of the present year, the disease suddenly appeared in a most virulent form at the colony, and of the 298 patients and 49 employees present, 229 patients and 16 employees, or 70 per cent of the total number, were attacked. Dr. Raymond and a group of nurses from Waverley turned the entire colony into a hospital, and for seven weeks gave the sick people unremitting care and attention. Fifteen of the patients died and many were dangerously ill for a long time. It was fortunate that the epidemic at the colony did not coincide with that at the parent school at Waverley. No words can do justice to the devotion and forgetfulness of self shown by Dr. Raymond and our splendid nurses.

At Waverley there were 7 cases of clinical diphtheria scattered through the year, with 1 death, and 10 cases with positive cultures but with no clinical symptoms. There were two outbreaks of chicken-pox, with 12 cases. There were 4 cases of scarlet fever in December, 1918, 2 in June and 1 in November, with 1 death. There was 1 case of measles. The general health of inmates and employees has been excellent.

Deaths. — There were 37 deaths during the year, 21 at Waverley, 15 from influenza at the colony and 1 from influenza while at home on visit. Excluding the deaths from influenza, the death rate was smaller than for many years past. Of the 36 deaths in the institution, 15 were from influenza and its complications, 5 of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 each of cerebral hemorrhage and of ulcerative stomatitis, and 1 each of bronchopneumonia, chronic bronchitis, chronic myocarditis, enteritis and congenital syphilis, diphtheria, œdema of larynx, epilepsy, gangrene of foot, gastroenteritis, heart failure, lobar pneumonia and scarlet fever.

Current Expenditures. — The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$479,550.31 (or \$481,177.31, including an annual special appropriation of \$1,627 for sewage disposal), or \$6.02 per capita per week. We estimated on an average number of 1,620 patients, but, owing to the number of deaths from influenza and to other reasons detailed elsewhere, the actual average number present for the year was 1,527. The total appropriation for maintenance was \$526,502.39, and of this amount \$45,325.08 was not expended. The high per capita cost, nearly double that of former years, is due to the higher cost of labor and of commodities of all kinds.

Farm Products. — The total value of the farm products for the year at Waverley and at Templeton Colony was \$100,321.65. The items are as follows: —

Milk (392,048 quarts), valued at	\$35,285 71
Eggs (1,006½ dozen), valued at	526 43
Asparagus (3½ boxes), valued at	14 40
Beans, string (484¼ bushels), valued at	726 38
Beans, dry (201½ bushels), valued at	1,108 25
Beans, shell (599½ bushels), valued at	599 50
Beets (2,088 bushels), valued at	1,566 00
Beet greens (764 bushels), valued at	343 80
Cabbage (1,383 hundredweight), valued at	899 60
Carrots (2,773½ bushels), valued at	2,280 80
Chard, Swiss (1,670 bushels), valued at	668 00
Corn, sweet (1,596½ bushels), valued at	1,197 33
Cucumbers (440 boxes), valued at	440 00
Dandelions (77¾ bushels), valued at	27 21
Egg plant (7¾ bushels), valued at	29 25
Kale (294 bushels), valued at	88 20

Kohl-rabi (546½ bushels), valued at	\$273 25
Lettuce (492½ boxes), valued at	123 13
Onions (1,594½ bushels), valued at	2,391 75
Peas, green (38½ bushels), valued at	115 50
Pumpkins (90 hundredweight), valued at	67 50
Radishes (903½ bushels), valued at	451 75
Rhubarb (19,127 pounds), valued at	191 28
Squash, summer (5,995¾ barrels), valued at	4,496 81
Squash, winter (580.68 hundredweight), valued at	871 02
Tomatoes (1,108 bushels), valued at	830 81
Turnips (2,139½ bushels), valued at	1,711 60
Potatoes (5,276 bushels), valued at	7,914 00
Apples, firsts (1,169.8 barrels), valued at	5,556 55
Apples, seconds (105.6 barrels), valued at	396 00
Apples, crab (50½ barrels), valued at	67 50
Cherries (34 quarts), valued at	4 08
Currants (33 quarts), valued at	3 80
Peaches (57½ bushels), valued at	57 50
Pears (19 bushels), valued at	19 00
Plums (49¾ bushels), valued at	49 88
Blackberries (668 quarts), valued at	133 60
Blueberries (986 quarts), valued at	197 20
Gooseberries (45 quarts), valued at	4 50
Raspberries (1,684½ quarts), valued at	336 90
Strawberries (1,063 quarts), valued at	212 60
Beef (8,916 pounds), valued at	1,605 16
Chicken (105¾ pounds), valued at	45 53
Fowl (48 pounds), valued at	17 76
Pork (9,591 pounds), valued at	2,205 93
Hides (893½ pounds), valued at	203 78
Ice (227½ tons), valued at	1,251 25
Wood (1,009½ cords), valued at	10,095 00
Hay No. 1 (211¾ tons), valued at	4,658 50
Green feed (228.1 tons), valued at	1,293 00
Ensilage (228.2 tons), valued at	1,483 30
Oats (112 bushels), valued at	89 60
Oat straw (6½ tons), valued at	78 00
Rowan (2 tons), valued at	40 00
Corn, shelled (1,560 bushels), valued at	2,574 00
Lumber (21,000 feet), valued at	1,210 00
Cows sold (5), valued at	245 00
Calves sold (61), valued at	647 35
Horse sold (1), valued at	138 20
Bulls sold (2), valued at	300 00

\$100,321 65

These food products were produced under great difficulties. At no time was there one-third of the required and usual number of paid farm employees to supervise the boys. A large number of the more efficient boys have been taken home to work for wages. The few men available were obliged to do more than double duty. At Waverley four efficient women attendants supervised a large number of young female patients, who weeded, cultivated, and harvested the abundant crops of vegetables and fruit for the food supply. Incidentally, they became tanned and athletic and greatly enjoyed the outdoor life.

There is a great disparity between the amount of money hitherto appropriated for the school farm buildings and equipment and the annual money value of the farm products. This year we are asking for suitable buildings for storage of tools and harvested crops.

Canning Plant. — A group of female patients worked in the cannery and canned the following food products, which otherwise would have been largely wasted, viz.: —

Canned.

3,998 quarts shell beans.	252 gallons crab apples.
609 quarts string beans.	336 quarts crab apples.
3,881 quarts tomatoes.	150 quarts cranberries.
1,465 quarts corn.	1,669 gallons apples.
1,410 quarts carrots.	2,188 quarts plums.
35 quarts beets.	1,125 quarts peaches.
1,086 gallons squash.	

Preserved.

380½ pints apple jelly.	272½ pints marmalade.
24 quarts blackberries.	306 quarts raspberries.
255 quarts blueberries.	1,000 quarts rhubarb.
103½ pints conserve.	15½ pints rhubarb jam.
44 quarts grape juice.	25 quarts strawberries.

Pickled or Salted.

141 quarts beet relish.	15 barrels cucumber pickles.
22 quarts catsup.	1½ barrels sauerkraut.
24 quarts pepper relish.	7 barrels sliced tomato pickle.
15 barrels Swiss chard, salted.	

The new and complete canning plant at Templeton Colony was not used on account of shortage of employees. Otherwise,

additional thousands of gallons of sweet corn, squash and apples would have been canned for food consumption.

Repairs. — As noted in previous reports, the scarcity of employees and the high cost of building materials have prevented the proper upkeep of the physical plant of the school, especially in the way of painting, renewal of plumbing and heating apparatus, electric wiring, etc.

The present heating and power plant has been in hard service for nearly thirty years, is worn out, obsolete, and should be abandoned, and the new plant located at the foot of the hill to obviate the costly teaming of coal. From this location the entire plant would be supplied with steam, doing away with the small boilers in four different buildings.

The present laundry, where nearly 100 female patients and employees work all day, is located directly over the steam boilers, and for the safety of these people should be removed to a new modern laundry building on the ground floor.

Special Appropriations. — The new concrete hay barn at Templeton Colony, 40 by 100 feet, has been practically completed and is in use, well within the appropriation of \$3,500. Nearly all the work on this barn was done by one carpenter and one mason, with the help of the boys in excavating, handling stone and lumber, and in mixing cement, plus the energy and intelligence of Mr. Donnell, the colony supervisor. The lumber and boards for the roof were cut from our own forest land. It would have cost at least \$10,000 to build this barn by contract.

The appropriation of \$25,000 for the much-needed sidetrack for coal at Waverley has not been used, pending the negotiations for purchasing the right of way.

Special Appropriations needed. — The following special appropriations are urgently needed: —

At Waverley.

Vegetable cellar,	\$10,000
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The list and value of the farm products for this and other years show the need of suitable provision for proper storage of fruits and vegetables, to prevent the waste which now results from having no suitable storage. The cost will be saved in a very short time.

Shed (of concrete) for farm tools and vehicles,	\$2,000
No thrifty farmer would think of leaving his expensive tools exposed to the weather as we have been compelled to do for want of proper housing for the purpose.	
House for physician,	5,000
House for head farmer,	4,000
House for steward,	5,000

There are no living quarters for these officers, and no efficient officers of these grades can be employed until we are able to properly house them. These requests have been made in previous years only to be postponed. The duties of these officers must now be performed by the superintendent and other officers until housing needs are supplied.

At Templeton Colony.

Electric light and power line and lighting equipment,	\$13,140
The houses at the colony are of wooden construction and are lighted by kerosene lamps. This condition is now especially difficult and dangerous on account of the scarcity of employees.	
Shed (of concrete) for tools and equipment,	4,000
Here, too, expensive tools are badly cared for because of lack of proper sheds for storage. The sheds can be built largely by the work of the boys.	
Assembly hall,	5,000
The 300 hard-working boys at the colony have no place for recreation and amusement during the long winter. The entire colony, land and all, cost only \$385 per patient, or \$121,200 in all.	

School. — Throughout the stress of the war, the essentially educational character of the school has been maintained under many difficulties. All of our male instructors either enlisted or were drafted into the service. With new and inexperienced employees it has been difficult to hold to the principle that every boy and every girl was sent here to be developed and improved according to his or her capacity.

Nearly every male moron over fifteen years of age has been taken away by his friends to go to work for good wages. Few morons of this age have been admitted. The work of the school and training classes has been largely with young boys, many of them capable of great improvement. A visit to the school and classrooms will show groups of alert and interested

pupils under the instruction of highly efficient teachers. The recent addition of a moving-picture outfit will greatly add to the facilities for instruction and recreation.

Colony. — The Templeton Farm Colony of the school has had a successful year notwithstanding the handicap of the epidemic of influenza and the scarcity of help. There has been an average of less than one-half the required number of employees at the colony, compelling very long hours and hard work on the part of Mr. Donnell and his assistants. But the boys have been well cared for and have been happy. The crops have been abundant, although it has been very difficult to carry on the farm operations and to do the harvesting. The boys have developed capacities for self-supervision and interest in the success of the farm work which we did not believe possible. We have not been able to develop as much rough land as in previous years.

Applications. — The rated capacity of the school, including Templeton Colony, is 1,528 beds. At the close of the year there were 1,580 patients actually present.

There were 611 applications for admission during the year. Of these, 114 were by personal application, 419 by letter and 78 by telephone. We are able to admit new cases only as vacancies are made by removal or death of patients from the various houses, and the choice of the case to be admitted to fill a vacancy depends upon the sex, age and mental age of the applicant, according to the vacant beds available at that time. For instance, the adult female moron is seldom discharged, and vacancies seldom occur in the buildings devoted to the care of this class. We cannot properly care for a young, helpless idiot in the houses devoted to the brighter moron children. It is only just to the taxpayers that the different cities and towns in the State should be served equally in selecting cases for admission. Certain cases, like a recent application for the admission of the helpless child of a sick, indigent widow, with three other children to support, obviously require immediate attention. There are now 796 live applications on file, and in this number are many who are very troublesome and dangerous members of society. The crying need for institutional provision is obvious.

Out-patient Clinics. — The staff of the school has continued the out-patient mental clinics at the school at Waverley each Thursday, and at Worcester, Fall River and New Bedford once each month during the school year, and also one clinic at Hyannis and one at Falmouth. Several other cities have made requests for similar clinics. At these clinics during the past three years we have given advice concerning a larger number of patients than are now present in the school. In other words, we are helping to care for as many patients in their own homes as are being supported by the State in the school itself. Many patients are thus safely kept at home who would otherwise be State charges. It costs over \$1,000 to house a patient in the institution, and over \$300 per year to support him. It is safe to say that our out-patient clinics save the State scores of thousands of dollars every year.

During the year at these clinics 662 different patients have been considered for diagnosis, prognosis, or advice as to care and treatment, and of these, 541 were given a thorough examination. Advice was given concerning the other patients by letter or telephone. The 541 patients examined were diagnosed and classified as follows:

I. Those found to be feeble-minded: —

1. Feeble-minded, needing institutional care, . . .	154
2. Feeble-minded, referred to private schools, . . .	6
3. Feeble-minded, advised home care for the present, .	222
4. Feeble-minded, needing immediate medical or surgical treatment,	11
5. Feeble-minded and epileptic, referred to hospitals for epileptics,	9
6. Feeble-minded and insane, referred to hospitals for the insane,	7
7. Feeble-minded and delinquent, to be treated on basis of delinquency,	8
8. Feeble-minded, advised against adoption,	1
	— 418

II. Those found to be not feeble-minded: —

1. Normally minded, generally needing new school or home adjustment,	23
2. Normally minded, but delinquent,	11
3. Normally minded, needing immediate medical or surgical treatment,	9
	— 43

III. Other psychoses: —

1. Insane,	14
2. Epileptic,	2
	— 16

IV. Diagnosis deferred:

1. Admitted for observation,	13
2. To be observed at home,	50
3. Question of adoption in abeyance,	1
	— 64

After-care and Social Service Work. — A trained visitor from the school is kept busy visiting recently discharged patients, those at home on trial, and those not returned from visit, as well as visiting the families of patients whose friends wish to take them away from the school, in order to determine the wisdom of the proposed release. At the present time there are 278 patients who, although still enrolled as members of the school, have been at home for varying periods. This number includes 53 out on trial, 159 not returned from visit, and 66 who have run away during the past two years. The visitor gathers information to enable us to determine whether the patient should be allowed or encouraged to remain at home, or returned to the school. The above figures illustrate the need of definite legislation authorizing a real continuing parole of feeble-minded patients. At the present time these people are patients of the school, but we have little real authority to compel regular reports, to require good behavior, or to return them to the school if necessary.

Of 44 patients now at home and recently visited, 3 females were doing well in every way, and 5 were not doing well; 33 males were getting on well, and 3 were doing badly. Steps have been taken to return to the school those who were not capable of satisfactory home adjustment. The purpose of this after-care work is to be of help and assistance to these patients and to their families. The visitor is almost invariably received hospitably and appreciatively. This work will also save much money to the State by helping to continue the custody and training of the troublesome defectives, and to permit the liberty of those who can safely use such liberty.

To make this after-care really effective, we need a law similar to the Minnesota law of 1917, which authorizes com-

mitment to the custody of the Board of Trustees or to the Commission, giving the Commission authority to place the patient in the institution or to allow him to remain at home during good behavior, with the power to place him in the institution if he misbehaves or needs institution care at any time. A similar plan of indefinite extra-institutional supervision of the feeble-minded in this State would allow us to release many patients now supported by the State, and would serve to control many feeble-minded persons who under present conditions are under no control whatever.

At the present time there are over 12,000 feeble-minded people in sight in this State who have already shown that they must be considered and dealt with in some way by public or private agency. This number includes the patients now at Waverley and at Wrentham, the live applications for admission and cases recently seen at the out-patient clinics of these schools, and those recently discharged from these schools; the diagnosed cases known to private charitable societies; the pupils in special classes in the State; cases diagnosed at the Psychopathic Hospital within two years; and defectives now in the penal, correctional and charitable institutions of the State. A thorough census of the defectives in the State would reveal a much larger number.

The last Legislature passed the following laws:—

CHAPTER 318, GENERAL ACTS OF 1919.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE CLINICS AND A
REGISTRY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The commission on mental diseases may establish and maintain free clinics for the feeble-minded in the districts established under section twenty-eight of chapter five hundred and four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, which shall be in charge of physicians of the state schools for the feeble-minded, or such other physicians skilled in the care and treatment of the feeble-minded as may be designated by the commission. The commission may also employ such persons as may be required properly to conduct the said clinics.

SECTION 2. The commission shall establish and maintain a registry of the feeble-minded, and may report therefrom such statistical information as it may deem proper; but the name of any person so registered shall not be made public except to public officials or other persons having authority over the person so registered, and the records constituting the registry shall not be open to public inspection. [Approved July 16, 1919.]

CHAPTER 277, GENERAL ACTS OF 1919.

AN ACT TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RETARDED IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR INSTRUCTION. .

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The school committee of each city and town shall, within one year after the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, ascertain, under regulations prescribed by the board of education and the director of the commission on mental diseases, the number of children three years or more retarded in mental development who are in attendance upon the public schools of its city or town, or who are of school age and reside therein.

SECTION 2. At the beginning of the school year of nineteen hundred and twenty, the school committee of each city or town in which there are ten or more children three or more years so retarded shall establish special classes to give such children instruction adapted to their mental attainments, under regulations prescribed by the board of education. [*Approved July 1, 1919.*]

The enactment of these laws should mark the beginning of a new era in the management of the feeble-minded of the State. Every defective should be recognized at an early age, and in the ordinary school, or the special class, or the institutional school should be trained and helped, kept from bad habits, and given habits of obedience and industry. Defectives so trained are very likely to become industrious and well-behaved adults, as is shown by so many of the graduates of the institutions and of the existing public-school classes. Much of the necessary rough work of the world is performed by people who could not pass the modern mental tests. The *bad* defective is often the *neglected* defective. Many defectives have innate character defects and need the institution. These character defects should be recognized at an early age. The well-behaved and industrious defectives should be allowed their liberty, and not take the places in the institutions of those unsuitable for community life.

In a decade a thorough census of the feeble-minded should indicate the defectives with immoral and criminal tendencies and those of highly hereditary tendencies, thus indicating those who need permanent custody in the institutions.

The great majority of the idiots and imbeciles will eventually need institutional care. There is crying need for institutional provision for those morons who are immoral or of the highly hereditary class. It is obvious that the institutional provision

must be wisely and economically used if we are to house those who cannot be tolerated in the community.

After-care Study of Discharged Patients. — Early in 1916 the following circular letter was sent to the friends of all the patients discharged into the community from the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded during the twenty-five years 1890-1914, inclusive: —

We are reviewing the last twenty-five years' work of the school, and are especially studying the influence of the school upon the boys and girls who have been with us during the period, in the hope that our future work may be of more help to the boys and girls who come to us.

For this reason we are anxious to know all that we can of our former pupils, — whether they are now living, where they are now living, how they have occupied themselves, whether they have been useful and helpful at home, or are able to wholly or partially support themselves by work at home, or for wages, whether they have been able to look out for themselves, their problems, trials, experiences, etc.

We especially want to know whether their stay at the school was of benefit to them, and as to what part of their training was most beneficial, whether the school work, the manual training, etc., and especially as to how they might have been better fitted to take care of themselves.

We should very much appreciate a little note from you, telling us these facts in regard to Perhaps you would be willing that we should call upon you some day to talk about these matters. I need not tell you that we should be very glad to be of service to our former pupils in any way. I am enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, and shall be grateful for a reply.

This letter elicited a cordial and friendly reply from the relatives of a majority of the living and accessible patients. Those who did not reply were evidently pleased at the attention, and graciously welcomed the social worker who visited them a few days after the letter was received. This visitor talked with the family, the pastor, local officials, the police, etc. The information obtained was checked up from several sources in each case.

The total number of discharges for the period was 1,537. Of this number, 891 were not considered in this inquiry for the following reasons: —

Directly transferred to other institutions for the feeble-minded,	187
Directly transferred to hospitals for the insane,	153
Directly transferred to hospitals for epileptics,	89
Directly transferred to other custodial institutions,	8
From other States sent to those States,	175
Could not be located,	279

This left 646 — 470 males and 176 females — whose history in the community could be obtained. Of this number, 54 males and 24 females had died, and 68 males and 33 females had been readmitted to the school.

The relatively small number of discharges for so long a period, with an average number present ranging from 640 in 1890 to 1,660 in 1914, shows that the policy of long-continued segregation was consistently followed during the entire period. We honestly believed that nearly all of these people should remain in the institution indefinitely. Some were allowed to go because they seemed to have no vicious tendencies, and their friends were intelligent and able to look out for them, but the majority were dismissed under protest. Not a few of the males took matters into their own hands and ran away. Those who could not be located were largely the children of recently arrived immigrants in the large cities.

Of the 176 female cases where the history could be obtained, 27 had married, and there were 50 children; 17 children had died and 33 were living. The social worker saw nearly all of these children, and was not sure that any of them were defective. Seven of the married women had no children. Nearly all of the women had married men whose social status was rather above that of their own parents.

Eleven married women were living useful and blameless lives; had neat and attractive homes, bore good reputations in the community, went to church, and apparently were making good in every way. All but one of the married women were morons. One was an imbecile, and her marriage had, of course, turned out badly. These 11 women had 34 children, all of whom seemed normal. Of the 11 successfully married home-makers, 3 were discharged without protest at the request of responsible relatives; 8 of the group seemed so unpromising that they were not allowed to go from the school until their discharge was ordered by the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus; all of the group of 11 were apparently definitely feeble-minded. All had been immoral before admission, and at first, after their admission to the school, were troublesome on account of their active sex interest. After their discharge and previous to their marriages, they had apparently behaved themselves and had earned their own living.

Of the 16 married women who are behaving badly, every one was discharged against our judgment, and only after a long contest and the use of powerful political influence; in 9 cases, the courts ordered the discharge. In these 16 unsuccessful marriages, the women turned out about as we had predicted, with a record of sex promiscuity, alcoholism, thievery, etc. Four women had syphilis. None of them conducted a decent home. In all, they had 24 children: 1 woman had 10 children; 1 married moron, who had 2 children, and 1, who had 6 children, were subsequently returned to the school. Both had been taken away from the school by town authorities, under strong protest.

There were 11 unmarried mothers among the 176 discharges, and there were 13 illegitimate children in all. Of these mothers, 8 were morons and 3 were imbeciles. Eight of these women were returned to the school after childbirth. Every one of these women was exceedingly troublesome while at the school, and all were discharged only after a long contest. Not one of them had relatives with sufficient intelligence to give any assurance that they would be able to protect the defective daughter or sister, and none were closely supervised.

There were 48 females with a history of known sex immorality after discharge, including 16 married women, 11 unmarried mothers, and 14 subsequently committed to other institutions. Five girls were promptly returned to the school because of immorality. Three women were known to be occasional prostitutes for hire before commitment to other institutions. Three women were known to have syphilis, all in the married group. We did not find any record of other venereal disease. Apparently the discharged female patients have not contributed largely to the sex and venereal problem. Patients with active sex proclivities or with unsuitable relatives were not willingly discharged. The discharged cases had received years of habit-training and education, and the relatives themselves had come to realize the possible sex proclivities of the patients. Apparently the women who had friends capable of understanding them, and of properly protecting them, did not have illegitimate children, and did not become sex offenders.

Twenty-nine women drifted into other institutions after discharge, 4 to hospitals for epileptics, 10 to hospitals for the insane,

1 to prison, and 3 to girls' reformatories. In twenty-five years only 4 out of 176 women had been sentenced to penal institutions.

As to the economic status of the 176 women, aside from the 11 successfully married women, only 8 were fully and independently supporting and maintaining themselves in the way of getting their own jobs and paying their own bills as ordinary working women do. Of these 8, 1 was earning \$6 per week as a nurse maid, and had been four years in the position; 1 was earning from \$3 to \$7 per week, and had been out fifteen years; 1 received \$4 per week in a candy factory, another \$5 per week in a candy factory, 1 \$9 in a cotton mill, and another \$20 per month and living in housework. All of them were morons.

There were 32 helping with the housework and not being a burden, although not earning regular wages away from home, but capable of doing ordinary housework at home or for neighbors; some earning wages, but not a living wage, carrying a share of the burden of the home. One was in the illegitimacy group, and had 2 illegitimate children, 3 had active sex tendencies, and 8 were disobedient and troublesome, but 20 had splendid records, and there was no reason why they should not continue to live at home. They were of the low moron and high imbecile group, as a rule. These cases had friends able and willing to protect and care for them.

There were 23 cases of the imbecile and idiot group grade at home, not capable of self-support, or of doing anything but the most simple housework; 2 were unmarried mothers; 2 were troublesome sexually; 6 were noisy and troublesome; but the others seemed to be well cared for and protected by their relatives, without annoyance to the neighbors or the family. The character of the home and the intelligence of the family largely determined the result.

To sum up, for 176 discharged female patients, we have the following report: —

Married (11 doing well),	27
Self-supporting and self-controlling, unmarried,	8
Working at home under supervision,	32
Living at home, not able to do much work,	23
Committed to other institutions,	29
Died,	24
Readmitted to Waverley,	33
Total,	<hr/> 176

Of the 90 discharged females now at liberty, 52 are apparently giving no trouble, viz.:—

Married, living at home,	11
Self-supporting,	8
Of those working at home,	20
Of those living at home,	13

In the following tables, some persons are counted in more than one classification, so the totals apparently do not check, viz., some of the unmarried mothers are in the immoral group, illegitimacy cases in the readmitted group, etc. The following groups have behaved badly, viz.:—

Married women, sex offences,	16
Unmarried mothers,	11
Sex offenders not included above,	21
Sent to other institutions,	29
Of those working at home,	12
Of those living at home,	10
Readmitted to Waverley,	33

Of the 470 males, 28 were earning a good living, without supervision. All of these were morons. Their stay in the school had varied from one month to twenty years. They had been away from the school from two to twenty-three years. Eight ran away from the school. Others went on trial because they seemed useful and harmless, and were very desirous of their liberty. Few seemed capable of self-support while at the school. Their weekly wages ran from \$8 to \$36. They were working as teamsters, elevator men, city laborers, factory workers, farm laborers, soda clerks, tinsmiths, carpenters, painters, chauffeurs, machinists, etc. One is in business for himself as a sign painter, a trade he learned at the school. In fact, many are following occupations they learned at the school. One had saved \$2,000; another had bought a house. Eleven of the group had married, and of these marriages there were 9 children. These 28 men seemed to have a blameless record in their community. They are good citizens, regarded as simple-minded men and recognized as such by their employers and by their wives, for where they had married normal women (as they nearly all did) the wives spoke very kindly of the mental limitations of their husbands.

Thirteen men in all had married. As before stated, 11 were well behaved and industrious. Two married men were able to support themselves but had been sentenced to the reformatory for larceny. There were 12 children altogether, — 6 had no children, 1 had 3 children, 3 had 2 each, and 3 had 1 each. The investigator saw all the children, and none of them seemed abnormal. The children were clean and well behaved, and the homes were neat and well kept. The two men with a criminal record earned \$1.50 a day; the other 11 earned from \$12 to \$18 per week.

Eighty-six were steadily working for regular wages, living at home, closely supervised by their relatives. Nearly every one was a moron, although there were a few high imbeciles. A few were receiving as low as \$3 or \$4 per week, but the majority received from \$7 to \$16 weekly. The average wage was \$9.60 per week. They were employed in 39 different occupations, 13 in factories, — painter, baker, laborer, printing pressman, freight handler, railroad brakeman, machinist, barber, etc. Only a few were doing simple manual labor. None of these boys or men had been troublesome sexually or shown criminal tendencies. They seemed contented and happy. These cases had been away from the school for an average of nine years. They were at the school for varying periods. In no case would the relatives consider a return to the institution, although nearly all expressed gratitude for the training received there. This group shows the influence of a good home in modifying the after-life of institutionally trained defectives without innate character defects. The good home presupposes the absence of hereditary criminal or anti-social tendencies.

A group of 77 males of low moron and high imbecile grade and of various ages were able to do more or less work at home, but received no wages. Some were quite young, and have much of their lives yet to be lived out. Eight were attending public school, not keeping up, but learning a little slowly. These persons all seemed to be harmless and inoffensive. No record of sex offence could be ascertained. The males of this degree of mentality who had proved troublesome at home had evidently been returned to the institution. Where the members of this group lived on a farm or in a small village, they were evidently happier and did better in every way than those who lived in

the cities. In this group also the lack of serious character defect and the fact that they were closely supervised were important factors in their good behavior.

Fifty-nine males of idiot and imbecile grade, unable to do any work, were living at home, and the families seemed able and desirous of continuing the home care of their permanently infantile offspring. No serious obnoxiousness was reported by the families or by the neighbors or by the police. As in the preceding group, evidently those of the group who had proved troublesome had already been sent back to the institution. Favorable home conditions and the absence of disagreeable traits in the patients made home care possible.

Thirty-two males are known to have been committed to penal or reformatory institutions subsequent to their discharge. Of this number, 22 adult morons and 2 adult imbeciles were sent to penal institutions. Their average stay at the school was less than one year. Eleven ran away from the school, 9 were taken away by parents, and 4 were discharged as unsuitable for the institution. Without exception, they were voluble, plausible, incorrigible, and apparently inherently criminalistic from early childhood. The crimes for which they were sentenced were as follows, viz., 12 for larceny, 2 each for alcoholism, assault, and burglary, and 1 each for homicide, lewdness, sodomy, criminal assault, vagrancy, and highway robbery. Eight young boys were committed to juvenile reformatories for various offences.

Twenty-three males had been arrested for crimes or misdemeanors, but had not been sentenced to penal institutions. Of this number, 16 were morons and 7 imbeciles. One of them had been at the school for ten years, 5 for four years each, and the rest for short periods only. Two ran away and the others were taken away by their parents. They were arrested for the following offences, viz., 5 for larceny, 5 for breaking and entering, 3 for drunkenness, 2 each for felonious assault, danger to young girls, assault and battery, and sodomy, and 1 each for setting fires and incorrigibility. This group also showed distinct character defects from early childhood, and, as well as the preceding group, should never have been released except under strict parole. Both groups were typical "defective de-

linquents," and could not be adequately cared for or restrained in a school for the feeble-minded.

Seventy-five of the males were committed to other institutions after their discharge, viz., 8 to juvenile reformatories, 24 to penal institutions, 26 to hospitals for the insane, 8 to hospitals for epileptics, 4 to schools for the feeble-minded, and 5 to various institutions. Few of these persons were discharged without a protest and often a contest. Many were taken away because of proposed transfer to the very institution to which they were eventually sent. Nearly every one was incorrigible and troublesome at home. This group well illustrates the necessity of frequent reclassification of the wards of the State. This clearing-house function should be exercised in the institutions and not in the community.

Sixty-eight males were readmitted to the school. The time at home varied from less than one month to eighteen years. Seven were idiots, 42 were imbeciles, and 19 were morons. None of these cases had been arrested or in serious trouble, but they did not get on well, or were a burden at home, or were not easily controlled.

Fifty-four died after they were discharged.

To sum up, for 470 discharged male patients we have the following report: —

Earning a living without supervision,	28
Working for wages, supervised at home,	86
Working at home, no wages,	77
Living at home, not able to work,	59
Arrested, but not sentenced,	23
Sentenced to penal institutions,	32
Committed to other institutions,	43
Readmitted to Waverley,	68
Died,	54
<hr/>	
Total,	470

Apparently the cases represented in the first 4 groups in the above table, a total of 250, constituted no serious menace to the community at the time of the investigation.

The results of this survey should be interpreted with great caution. As a rule, the most promising cases are allowed to go

home. They have received careful training. The parents have been properly instructed. Still many unpromising cases did well. There was a surprisingly small amount of criminality and sex offence, and especially of illegitimacy. We may hope for a much better record when we have extra-institutional visitation and supervision of all discharged cases. Those with definite character defects, especially those with bad homes, should be discharged with great caution. The survey shows that there are bad defectives and good defectives. It also shows that even some apparently bad do "settle down." And it shows much justice in the plea of the well-behaved adult defective to be given a "trial outside," for apparently a few defectives do not need or deserve lifelong segregation. It is most important that the limited facilities for segregation should be used for the many who can be protected in no other way.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH
FREDERICK H. NASH, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1919.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1918,	\$483 10
Income from invested funds,	2,490 18
	<hr/> \$2,973 28

Payments.

Auditor,	\$25 00
Rent of safe,	10 00
Clerical services,	662 94
Automobile liability insurance,	45 00
Reprints of annual report,	45 35
Expenses, entertaining medical society,	256 80
Transfer stamp tax on rights of stock,	16
Third installment on \$1,000 Liberty Bond,	200 00
Fourth installment on \$1,000 Liberty Bond,	200 00
Final payment on \$1,000 Liberty Bond,	307 36
	<hr/> \$1,752 61
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1919,	1,220 67
	<hr/> \$2,973 28

Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1919.

Bonds, Boston & Maine 4s,	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Illinois Central 4s,	6,000 00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway 4s,	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Illinois Division,	4,000 00
Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s,	10,000 00
Bonds, Union Pacific 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, general mortgage,	2,000 00
Bonds, American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4s, collateral trust,	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern 4s, general mortgage,	2,000 00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Company 5s,	3,000 00

Bonds, City of Boston 4s, registered,	\$5,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty,	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty,	1,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company,	800 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$56,800 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	1,220 67
	<hr/>
	\$58,020 67

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. NASH,

Treasurer.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1920.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

GENTLEMEN:— I have audited the books of your treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

I find them correctly and carefully kept, with proper vouchers on file for all payments. The balance "cash on hand" is correct, as certified to be on deposit at the close of business Nov. 30, 1919, in the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

I have made a personal examination of the securities, amounting to \$56,800, which are deposited in the private drawer of the trustees as listed by him (and found them to correspond with his books) and in the vaults of said company on that date.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. ORCUTT,

Auditor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$4,668 63
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Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—

Private,	\$3,443 05	
Reimbursements, charitable,	3,073 60	
		\$6,516 65

Sales:—

Travel, transportation and office expenses,			\$114 55	
Food,			2,653 55	
Clothing and materials,			145 47	
Furnishings and household supplies,			40	
Medical and general care,			3 25	
Heat, light and power,			23 10	
Farm and stable:				
Cows and calves,			\$1,192 35	
Hides,			187 82	
Sundries,			171 88	
			1,552 05	
Repairs, ordinary,			15 78	
			4,508 15	

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$375 07	
Sundries,	132 28	
		507 35

	11,532 15
Wages returned account 1918 expenses,	33 17

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1918,	\$19,137 42	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1919,	\$439,283 16	
Less returned,	165 30	
		439,117 86

	478,255 28
Special appropriations,	2,440 46

Total,	\$496,929 69
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	\$11,532 15
Wages returned, account 1918 expenses,	33 17
Maintenance appropriations:—	
Balance November schedule, 1918,	\$23,806 05
Eleven months' schedules, 1919,	439,117 86
November advances,	16,823 33
	<hr/>
	479,747 24
Special appropriations:—	
Approved schedules,	2,440 46
Balance, Nov. 30, 1919:—	
In bank,	\$1,573 97
In office,	1,602 70
	<hr/>
	3,176 67
	<hr/>
Total,	\$496,929 69

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year (\$524,600 + \$1,627 ¹),	\$526,227 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	278 39
	<hr/>
Total,	\$526,505 39
Expenses (as analyzed below, \$479,550.31 + \$1,627 ¹),	481,177 31
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$45,328 08

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:—	
Walter E. Fernald, superintendent,	\$5,000 00
Medical,	9,151 77
Administration,	9,388 81
Kitchen and dining-room service,	10,506 39
Domestic,	8,637 48
Ward service (male),	37,331 05
Ward service (female),	27,398 86
Industrial and educational department,	13,526 17
Engineering department,	16,621 77
Repairs,	12,056 31
Farm,	14,401 84
Stable, garage and grounds,	1,741 23
	<hr/>
	\$165,761 68
Religious instruction:—	
Catholic,	\$1,200 00
Hebrew,	245 00
Protestant,	510 00
	<hr/>
	1,955 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—	
Advertising,	\$2 25
Automobiles,	2,452 58
Automobile repairs and supplies,	2,222 46
	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward,	\$4,677 29
	<hr/>
	\$167,716 68

¹ Paid direct by State treasury to city of Waltham.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,677 29	\$167,716 68
Travel, transportation and office expenses — <i>Con.</i>		
Postage,	786 43	
Printing and binding,	299 16	
Printing annual report,	79 99	
Stationery and office supplies,	2,370 05	
Telephone and telegraph,	1,329 31	
Travel,	958 05	
Freight,	110 48	
		10,610 76
Food: —		
Flour,	\$13,998 12	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	6,838 55	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	922 68	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	1,613 07	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	902 63	
Potatoes,	1,712 40	
Meat,	37,539 93	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	5,065 89	
Butter,	3,214 33	
Butterine, etc.,	10,129 25	
Peanut butter,	175 63	
Cheese,	3,393 65	
Coffee,	825 79	
Coffee substitutes,	304 14	
Tea,	661 63	
Cocoa,	117 04	
Eggs (fresh),	9,339 69	
Sugar (cane),	5,358 87	
Fruit (fresh),	2,133 75	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	2,505 00	
Lard and substitutes,	440 46	
Molasses and syrups,	1,293 93	
Vegetables (fresh),	1,218 90	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	195 98	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,273 60	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	895 96	
Sundry foods,	314 12	
Freight,	382 81	
		112,767 80
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$7,188 74	
Clothing (outer),	2,747 33	
Clothing (under),	1,975 65	
Dry goods for clothing,	13,149 02	
Hats and caps,	4 32	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,558 07	
Machinery for manufacturing,	306 66	
Socks and smallwares,	3,122 36	
Freight,	226 30	
		30,278 45
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$9,363 82	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	235 29	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$9,599 11	\$321,373 69

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$9,599 11	\$321,373 69
Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i>		
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,300 13	
Dry goods and smallwares,	685 57	
Electric lamps,	856 07	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	105 82	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	1,436 19	
Kitchen and household wares,	6,526 91	
Laundry supplies and materials,	5,334 98	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	827 79	
Machinery for manufacturing,	204 24	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	2,534 89	
Freight,	472 88	
		29,884 58
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$483 80	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	1,688 37	
Funeral expenses,	324 47	
Gratuities,	240 35	
Ice and refrigeration,	1,807 53	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	233 10	
Manual training supplies,	22 44	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,615 91	
Medical attendance (extra),	652 42	
Return of runaways,	165 70	
School books and supplies,	630 57	
Sputum cups, etc.,	34 25	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	10 00	
Water,	4,967 11	
Sundries,	25 00	
Freight,	103 29	
		13,004 31
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	\$8,468 48	
Freight and cartage,	15,913 22	
Coal (screenings),	2,247 48	
Coal (anthracite),	6,134 71	
Freight and cartage,	1,751 45	
Wood,	29 50	
Oil,	560 49	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	147 14	
Sundries,	6 29	
Freight,	9 83	
		35,268 59
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	\$852 96	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	731 03	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	1,240 97	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	2,130 69	
Fencing materials,	26 64	
Fertilizers,	3,413 19	
Grain, etc.,	19,832 62	
Hay,	12,392 85	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$40,620 95	\$399,531 17

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$40,620 95	\$399,531 17
Farm and stable — <i>Con.</i>		
Harnesses and repairs,	1,008 18	
Horses,	2,013 28	
Cows,	23 75	
Other live stock,	543 51	
Labor (not on pay roll),	91 80	
Rent,	214 00	
Spraying materials,	1,249 76	
Stable and barn supplies,	344 30	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	6,290 12	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,244 37	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	294 26	
Freight,	1,887 08	
		56,825 36
Grounds: —		
Road work and materials,	\$87 75	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	85 69	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	98 93	
Sundries,	43 20	
Freight,	1 93	
		317 50
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	\$54 85	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	828 09	
Electrical work and supplies,	828 93	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,592 15	
Labor (not on pay roll),	2,024 43	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	2,614 90	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	3,617 12	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,560 77	
Roofing and materials,	631 11	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,765 08	
Tools, machines, etc.,	491 41	
Boilers, repairs,	1,572 17	
Dynamos, repairs,	7 65	
Engines, repairs,	75 79	
Freight,	518 88	
		18,183 33
Repairs and renewals: —		
Vegetable steamers,	\$2,944 90	
Feed water meter,	540 00	
Damper regulators,	150 00	
Feed water heater,	295 00	
Boiler feed pump,	141 25	
Draft gauge,	13 22	
Coal wagons,	396 90	
Boiler tops,	211 68	
		4,692 95
		\$479,550 31
Sewage (paid direct by State treasury to city of Waltham),		1,627 00
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$481,177 31

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,	\$27,774 46
Expended during the year (see statement below),	2,440 46
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Balance Nov. 30, 1919,	\$25,334 00

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$3,176 67	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	16,823 33	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account of November, 1919, schedule,	20,432 45	
	<hr/>	\$40,432 45

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$40 432 45
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,527.58.

Total cost for maintenance, \$481,177.31.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.0575.

Receipt from sales, \$4,508.15.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0567.

All other institution receipts, \$7,024.00,

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0884.

Respectfully submitted,

NEMA T. WATKINS,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

Auditor.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Land (1,992 acres),	\$52,150 00
Buildings,	835,460 59
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	\$887,610 59

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel,	\$4,699 99
Food,	21,613 48
Clothing,	18,495 69
Furnishings,	78,274 76
Medical and general care,	14,490 51
Heat, light and power,	42,178 65
Farm,	55,076 91
Grounds,	6 01
Repairs,	13,903 00
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	\$248,739 00

SUMMARY.

Real estate,	\$887,610 59
Personal property,	248,739 00
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	\$1,136,349 59

